**Amendments to the Claims:**

1. (Currently amended) A device for data storing ~~with logically separated areas~~ comprising a partition divided into logically separated blocks ~~(2, 3, 4) of a predetermined size~~ having a size independent of a partition size and created from ~~a definite number of~~ logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~, wherein larger blocks ~~(3, 4)~~ with a higher integration level are definite multiples of smaller blocks ~~(2, 3)~~ with a lower integration level, and the smaller blocks ~~(2, 3)~~ compose the larger blocks ~~(3, 4)~~ larger by one integration level, and integration of the logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~ is performed in recurrent manner till the integration covers the whole area of the device for data storing.

2. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, ~~in which~~ wherein a block ~~(3, 4)~~ with greater, by one, integration level has a memory size equal to a multiple of a size of blocks ~~(2, 3)~~ with smaller, by one, integration level, and the amount of information that is stored in the logically separated smallest area ~~(1)~~.

3. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, ~~in which~~ wherein a number of the logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~ in a block ~~(2)~~ of the minimal integration level is equal a number of ~~bits~~ bytes that can be stored in the logically separated smallest area ~~(1)~~.

4. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, ~~in which~~ wherein the blocks ~~(2, 3, 4) of predetermined size~~ have at least three states and information concerning their state is stored within their area or within the area of blocks with greater, by one, integration level.

5. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, ~~in which~~ wherein blocks ~~(2, 3, 4) of predetermined size~~ may be free, busy or fragmented.

6. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, ~~in which~~ wherein the logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~ have at least two states and are either free or busy.

7. (Canceled)

8. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, ~~in which~~ wherein the logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~ are the smallest areas of memory, which cannot be subdivided, and their multiplication, and their size depends upon the device for storing data.

9. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, ~~in which~~ wherein the logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~ have the size of 512 ~~bits~~ bytes.

10. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, ~~in which~~ wherein the blocks ~~(2, 3, 4) of predetermined~~ of the size independent of partition size do not contain data concerning their state if they are completely busy or free and in that case related information is included in a greater block, with an integration level greater by one.

11. (Currently amended) A method for dividing space for data storing with logically separated areas comprising the following step: creating blocks of ~~predetermined~~ a size independent of partition size from a defined number of logically separated smallest areas wherein smaller blocks are combined recurrently into greater blocks till the partition covers the entire area of a device for storing data, and wherein the greater blocks with a higher level of combination are a definite multiplication of smaller blocks with a lower level of combination, and the smaller blocks are incorporated into the greater blocks greater by one level than the smaller blocks.

12. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein a block ~~(3, 4)~~ with greater, by one, integration level has a memory size equal to a multiple of a size of blocks ~~(2, 3)~~ with smaller, by one, integration level, and the amount of information that is stored in the logically separated smallest area ~~(1)~~.

13. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein a number of the logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~ in a block ~~(2)~~ of the minimal integration level is equal a number of bits that can be stored in the logically separated smallest area ~~(1)~~.

14. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein blocks ~~(2, 3, 4) of predetermined~~ of the size independent of partition size have at least three states and information concerning theirs state is stored within their area or within the area of blocks with greater, by one, integration level.

15. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein blocks ~~(2, 3, 4) of predetermined~~ of the size independent of partition size may be free, busy or fragmented.

16. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~ have at least two states and are either free or busy.

17. (Canceled)

18. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~ are the smallest areas of memory, which cannot be subdivided, and their multiplication, and their size depends upon the device for storing data.

19. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the logically separated smallest areas ~~(1)~~ have the size of 512 ~~bits~~ bytes.

20. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the blocks ~~(2, 3, 4) of predetermined~~ of the size independent of partition size do not contain data concerning their state if they are completely busy or free and in that case related information is included in a greater block, with an integration level greater by one.

21. (New) A device for storing data comprising a partition divided into logically separated blocks of a first integration level and having at least two blocks of logically separated smallest areas, at least two blocks of a second integration level, each having at least one block of the blocks of the first integration level and an integration means for integrating the logically separated smallest areas into blocks of the first and the second integration levels in a recurrent manner, until integration covers the whole area of the partition, wherein a size of the logically separated blocks of the first integration level is constant and independent of a partition size.

22. (New) The device for storing data, according to claim 1, wherein the partition further has at least two blocks of a third integration level, each having one or more blocks of the second integration level.